

# Hawaiian Gazette.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, January 14.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, .91.  
Temperature, Max. 75; Min. 70. Weather, rainy.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.50c.; Per Ton, \$70.  
88 Analysis Beets, 8s. 10 1-2d.; Per Ton, \$77.00.

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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1907.

—SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE 2868

## KONA REPORTS NEW OUTBREAK NO CONGRESS

### Lava Is Coming Towards Hawaii's Garden Spot—Part of Government Road Destroyed by the Earlier Flow—The Norris Ranch Invaded.

**HILO, January 14.**—Kona reports new outbreak from the summit of Mauna Loa with the lava flowing toward Kona. No definite information has been received.

The above despatch was received last night by the Advertiser and contains the latest news of the eruption of Mauna Loa.

The fact that there has been an outbreak at the summit of the mountain is remarkable.

Ordinarily lava does not issue from the summit crater and flow down the side of Mauna Loa. In 1832 there was a short flow which began about a thousand feet below the highest elevation. At another time there was an outbreak about one hundred and fifty feet from the crater but the flow was of very short duration.

George Lycurgus received the following message from his brother Demosthenes last night which indicates that "there is something doing" at Kilauea:

**HILO, January 14.**—Kilauea doing good work. Moku-weewee a fine sight, whenever clear. According to reports the lava is flowing faster.

#### OTHER MESSAGES.

According to other reports received from Hilo by wireless yesterday, the eruption of Mauna Loa is assuming heroic dimensions:

One message stated that the flow has reached the sea after a flow of about 30 miles. The stream of lava reached and destroyed a part of the government road on the Kona side of the flow of 1887. It is further reported that the telephone lines have suffered and that traffic is stopped. A part of the Kahuku pasture lands has suffered. The flow is advancing at a rate of about 7 miles an hour. The steamer Mauna Loa is reported as anchored at Punaluu.

W. W. Thayer received the following from Carl Smith of Hilo yesterday morning:

Great flow. Come immediately.

John H. Jones yesterday received the following wireless message from his sister in Kau:

The lava flow reached the sea last night. It is on the Kona side of the 1887 flow.

James F. Morgan received the following wireless from O. E. Steven at Hilo yesterday morning:

Grand sight; three flows. One has reached the government road a distance of 20 miles. One is between Napuopele and South Point. All flows are on the Kona side.

#### RECOLLECTIONS OF 1887.

John H. Jones of this city was on the scene of the eruption of 1887, the Kahuku ranch then being owned by his father, G. W. C. Jones.

He said yesterday that the outbreak occurred well up on the southwestern slope of the mountain at a point known as Pohakuhanalei and ran through Kahuku to the sea.

The flow, which was accompanied by frequent severe earthquakes, started at 7:30 a. m. on January 16 and the eruption ceased on January 31.

According to Jones, the flow reached the sea the day after it started. It went through the ranch and was two miles broad in places. One house, used as a shooting-lodge was destroyed and a number of cattle were caught in the kipuks and perished.

The flow passed about a mile and a quarter from the old Jones house. The stream of lava descending in the rear of the premises threatened to wipe them out and an anxious watch was kept all night to guard against unlooked for branch flows. The stream started about nine miles from the house.

Mr. Jones is of the opinion that, judging from where the lava broke out, the present flow is close to that of 1887. Miss Jennie Jones, his sister, is teaching school at Waioluu, which is about seven miles from the Kahuku ranch house.

#### KAHUKU RANCH.

Kahuku ranch, through which the lava is flowing, is the home of Colonel Samuel Norris. The great estate contains 186,000 acres and countless head of cattle roam over its broad acres and wide lava patches.

Col. Norris has started to sell his ranch several times, but has never quite made up his mind to do so. Brewer & Co. were in the market for the place in 1901 and the negotiations were well under way when Col. Norris entered a peculiar objection on the ground that he would not part with his holdings to a missionary. A suit followed which was decided against Brewer & Co.

The purchase price at that time was said to be in the neighborhood of \$150,000.

In 1903 Col. Norris again withdrew an offer to sell, declaring that he couldn't stand the crowd of people who came from all parts to look over his ranch.

#### PAST FLOWS.

The Mokuweewee '53 flow lasted five months; '55, a year; '57, '59 and '80

were for months; '81 was about eight months.

#### SMOKE DRIFTS HERE.

On July 13, 1899, the time of Mokuweewee's eruption, Honolulu was buried in a cloud of smoke. The prevalent southerly winds drove the smoke from the volcano in vast clouds northward, whence, encountering a strong trade wind, it was driven back to the islands. During the eruptions in '80 Honolulu was smoke visited.

#### PREVIOUS DAMAGE.

All of the recent lava flows of Hawaii have flowed over waste regions, with the exception of those of 1888 and 1887, which encroached on the best of the Kahuku pastures.

Up to last night the I. I. S. N. Co. had received no news from Hawaii, although word from Captain Simerson of the steamer Mauna Loa, yesterday at Punaluu, was momentarily expected.

#### Volcano House, January 10.

As if to reward the stout-hearted tourists who, in the face of what appeared to be a gathering storm, on Monday booked, and on Tuesday embarked, for Hilo en route to the volcano, Dame Nature and Madam Pele seem to have put their heads together and to have provided fine weather and entertainment galore.

The steamer Kinohi left Honolulu with a full passenger list, including a party of 21 for the volcano. The sea trip was an ideal one, and upon leaving Mahukona shortly after daylight, the district of Kohala in the early morn made a most attractive scene. The day proved fine and Hamakua and Hilo districts, in their best attire, their thousand streams flashing in the sun as they fell over fern-clad cliffs into the sea, were the objects of much favorable comment.

"This beats a trip up the Hudson," said an eastern tourist, while another declared that in ten years' travel he had seen nothing to equal the beauties of Hawaii. Arriving at Hilo, Rainbow Falls was introduced to the visitors, who lavished innumerable compliments upon it, shot it with kodaks and were loth to leave it.

In the evening, through the courtesy of Admiral Beckley, the Hilo band gave a special concert at Moheau Park in honor of the tourists, which was largely attended.

Preparing for an early start to Kilauea, the party turned in early, little dreaming that a treat was in store for

(Continued on page eight.)

## HARD LAW TO ENFORCE

### Educationists Troubled About Japanese Schools.

There was a question about separate schools for Japanese discussed at some length at the Board of Education meeting yesterday. It was not a proposition, like that of the San Francisco school authorities which has made a noise around the world, to segregate Japanese with other Asiatic children in public schools especially established for them. Beginning with conversation about the lack of school accommodation at Waioluu and elsewhere, the members drifted into remarks on the private schools for Japanese, with tuition in their own language exclusively, which have been started here. All at once the subject broadened into a question regarding all private schools which in the end the meeting was not prepared to settle offhand, but decided to consult the Attorney General about its legal aspects.

Mr. Dodge started it with a query which elicited a statement of the law regarding private schools, and then Mrs. Dowsett insisted to the end of the debate that the law should be carried out.

#### THE LAW IN QUESTION.

To make the matter clear the sections of the law in question are here copied from the Revised Laws:

"Sec. 209. Any person desiring to establish a private school shall make an application in writing to that effect to the school agent of the district in which it is desired to establish such school, which application shall be accompanied by a memorial from the parents or guardians of the children intending to attend such school, stating that the applicant is the person of their choice for a teacher of their children. If the applicant possesses the necessary qualifications to become a teacher of the school proposed, the department shall issue a permit authorizing the establishment of such school."

"Sec. 210. Every private school shall be subject to the supervision of the department. It shall be the duty of the department to require that teachers of private schools be persons of good moral character; and that the premises of such schools comply with the rules and regulations of the department, as from time to time promulgated with regard to sanitary conditions and hygiene."

"Sec. 211. The English language shall be the medium and basis of instruction in all public and private schools; provided, that where it is desired that another language shall be taught in addition to the English language such instruction may be authorized by the department, either by its rules, the curriculum of the school, or by direct order in any particular instance. Any schools that shall not conform to the provisions of this section shall not be recognized by the department."

The next section says: "The attendance of all children between six and fifteen years of age, both inclusive, at either a public or private school is obligatory, and goes on to define the obligation of parents, guardians, etc., in that regard with certain exceptions. It has an important bearing on Sec. 211's provision respecting recognition of private schools by the department, as a child attending none but an unrecognized private school would be liable for truancy. This point came out in the discussion as will be seen."

#### THE DISCUSSION.

"You are supposed to have supervision over such schools?" Mr. Dodge inquired when Japanese private schools were undergoing remark.

"Just what degree of supervision," Mr. Babbitt replied, "it is hard to say. It is clear that English is established as the medium of instruction. As a matter of fact, one school found not using English as the basis of instruction was closed. Sanitation of schools is under the Board of Health, which is working in harmony with this department. Only the other day two officers of the Board of Health came here to notify us that sanitary defects in a certain school must be repaired."

Mrs. Dowsett stated that she had been informed that the Board of Education had always been very lax in carrying out the law relating to supervision over private schools.

"What about Kamehameha and Punahou?" Mr. Farrington asked. "Perhaps they made their applications to the Board years ago. Punahou is under a charter anyway. Is there any laxness of management in these schools which requires the interference of this Board?"

Mr. Babbitt did not think it advisable.

(Continued on Page Eight)

## NO REASON TO GIVE UP

### Pushers for Panpacific Conference Not Discouraged.

"The cablegram from F. M. Hatch to the Governor, announcing that Secretary Root pronounces the Panpacific Consular conference not practicable, does not necessarily put the matter finally out of discussion," said A. Gartley yesterday. Mr. Gartley is the member of the Promotion Committee who first brought up the matter of a Panpacific conference in that body and who first persuaded his colleagues on the committee that the matter was practicable.

"Mr. Hatch doubtless called upon Secretary Root in compliance with the request of the Governor, but it is possible that he had not the data to present which he will shortly have and it is also possible that Secretary Root has not gone into the matter. The scheme of a consular conference is so new and novel that most are at first glance apt to declare it impracticable," continued Mr. Gartley. "Many here did so. When the matter was first broached we were asked, 'What could they do if they did hold a conference?' but after the matter had been thought over a little and gone into, many of those who doubted the practicability of the scheme at first are enthusiastic about it now."

"The national meeting of representatives of the different Chambers of Commerce will be held this week in Washington and this matter will come up there. Both the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Association will be represented and it is most probable that the proposed conference will be debated. At the very least we will get a lot of publicity from the affair. 'I do not consider Secretary Root's opinion as final. The Governor has written to the President and we have many other wires out as well. I have not seen the Governor since he received the cablegram from Mr. Hatch.'"

#### SECRETARY WOOD IN SIMILAR STRAIN.

Secretary Wood, of the Promotion Committee, expressed very much the same hope that further work at Washington would bring about a change of views.

"It may be that it is supposed that we are asking that all the consuls leave their posts and come here, which of course would be out of the question. But it would be possible to have all the consuls general here and representatives from practically all the consulates. There is a special committee working in this matter and I do not suppose that they will consider this first bit of discouragement as finally disposing of the plan."

#### SUGGESTS TRADE CONFERENCE.

Henry T. Wills, editor of the New York Commercial, who has taken up the idea of the Panpacific Conference enthusiastically since his arrival in Hawaii, and who has cabled his paper to do what is possible toward pushing the matter to a successful conclusion, suggests the amending of the scheme and the turning of efforts towards a trade conference if the more advantageous plan has to be abandoned. Mr. Wills said:

"It is certainly to be regretted that according to cable dispatches Secretary Root considers that a consular conference is 'impracticable.'"

"The term 'impracticable' as used may be interpreted in a way which should not discourage the efforts of the people in Hawaii."

"It is more than probable that conditions in Washington at the present moment are accountable for the statement. It may mean money—or perhaps the passing of a special appropriation, which during this present short session, and the fact that appropriations of the Diplomatic and Consular bill can not be well responded, makes any effort in this direction impracticable, or it may be that there are certain difficulties

(Continued from Page Eight)

## WILL EXCLUDE THE JAPANESE

### So Says David Starr Jordan—Hoodlum Act for Any President to Sign—Ohioans Indict Standard Oil Many Times.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

**SAN FRANCISCO, January 15.**—President David Starr Jordan, of Leland Stanford Jr. university, in a speech yesterday declared that no congress would consent to the passage of an act of exclusion against the Japanese and that no president would sign it even if it should be passed. The passage or the signing of such a measure would be, he said, a hoodlum act.

**FINDLAY, Ohio, January 15.**—Nine hundred and thirty-nine indictments have been returned against the Standard Oil Company. A finding of guilty on these counts would leave the Standard Oil liable to possible fines aggregating fifty-eight million dollars.

**BASLE, Switzerland, January 15.**—An earthquake has interfered with the electrical system here and the city is plunged in darkness.

Basle is one of the principal cities of Switzerland, the population being given at 111,000.

**SPOKANE, Wash., January 15.**—William Jennings Bryan figured in a runaway accident here yesterday, his sleigh being upset. He was thrown into a snowbank and thereby escaped injury.

**TOKIO, January 15.**—The Japanese government has expressed itself as in

favor of submitting the question of international disarmament to The Hague Peace Conference.

**VICTORIA, British Columbia, January 15.**—The schools in this city have been forced to close because of the cold weather.

**MADRID, January 14.**—Anticlerical demonstrations have taken place at Bilbao and San Sebastian. It is believed that the Ministry will not last another week.

**SAN FRANCISCO, January 14.**—A cold wave prevails in this section. The Mount Tamalpais twin peaks and the Berkeley hills are snow-capped.

**SALONIKA, January 14.**—The Turkish troops have destroyed a band of Bulgarians.

The ship Pengwan has grounded at Nichapcorn. The crew of twenty-four and the cargo are lost.

**ORIZABA, Mexico, January 13.**—Seven strike leaders were executed here yesterday in the presence of hundreds of citizens. The strike has been ended.

**ST. PETERSBURG, January 13.**—Premier Stolypin has asked the Imperial Council to appropriate thirty-five million, five hundred thousand dollars for further famine relief.

**HAMBURG, January 13.**—The North German Transatlantic Insurance companies are determined in their resolve to dissolve.

**CHICAGO, January 13.**—Twenty thousand engineers on the lines west of Chicago have been granted an increase of pay.

**MISSOULA, Montana, January 13.**—An ovation was tendered here yesterday to William Jennings Bryan.

**SAN SALVADOR, Honduras, January 13.**—The revolution has been ended by the capture of the rebels.

**DAGHESTAN, Russia, January 13.**—The chief of police was assassinated here yesterday.

**WASHINGTON, D. C., January 12.**—The President sent a special message to Congress today urging that action be taken to restrain the Colorado river to prevent the flooding of the Imperial valley. The diversion of the course of the Colorado has caused widespread damage to property.

**WASHINGTON, D. C., January 12.**—The bids for construction of the Panama Canal were opened today. The lowest bid was by W. J. Oliver of Tennessee and Aaron Bangs of New York combined. It is within 6.75 per cent. of the estimated cost.

**MADRID, Spain, January 12.**—The King has authorized the opening of a Protestant chapel at the Palace, for the benefit of the Queen's mother.

**WASHINGTON, D. C., January 12.**—Senator Tillman made one of his characteristic speeches in the Senate today. He bitterly attacked the President's course in dealing with the negro soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Regiment.

Senator Patterson of Colorado defended the president.

**OAKLAND, Cal., January 12.**—A Chinese merchant was killed and four wounded today by highlanders.

**LOS ANGELES, January 12.**—Arrangements are completing for a steamship line between San Pedro and Honolulu.

San Pedro is the port of Los Angeles and, since the partial completion of the Federal breakwater, has become capable of sustaining a large maritime trade.

**HAMBURG, January 12.**—The courts have decided that the North German Insurance Company is liable for its losses in the San Francisco fire.

**ROME, January 12.**—The lawyers of Italy are protesting against the anti-clerical reform measure before the Chamber of Deputies.

**PARIS, January 12.**—A Papal encyclical just issued constrains the Catholic bishops to continue their opposition to the separation law.

**ROME, January 12.**—The difficulties between France, Germany and Morocco have been settled.

**SCRANTON, Pa., January 12.**—The epidemic of typhoid fever is waning here but one of scarlet fever and diphtheria is threatened.

**WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11.**—It is announced that Indiana will support Vice President Fairbanks for President.

**HAMILTON, Bermuda, January 11.**—The steamship Ponce was towed in here today disabled.

**CHERBOURG, France, January 11.**—The submarine Algerian was sunk today at her moorings. No lives were lost.

**STRASBURG, Germany, January 11.**—Twenty persons have perished in a fire here caused by a vat of celluloid exploding.

**LANCASTER, Pa., January 11.**—A fire at the works of the Moss Company, tobacco manufacturers, did damage to the extent of \$1,500,000.

**THE HAGUE, January 11.**—News of a destructive tidal wave that swept upon the Dutch East Indies and South Achin has been received here. In Tana 300 persons perished and at Simalu the loss of life amounted to forty.

**TOKIO, January 11.**—The Philippine-Japanese Association has been formed here. The association is formed for the purpose of developing navigation between Japan and the Philippines, to found a bank and insurance company and start a newspaper in the city of Manila.